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PRICE 5 CENTS.

MILL OWNERS PROTECT FOREIGNERS AND ROB OUR FARMERS

HOW FARMERS ARE ROBBED.

PROTECTED MILLS SELL CHEAPER TO FOREIGNERS THAN TO AMERICANS.

A Sermon on How the American Farmer is "Protected," That Needs no Words to Point the Moral.

The oppression of the farmers through tariff taxation have often been depicted. The best illustration of that oppression is the actual condition of the farmers who, in every section, have been forced year by year to cover their farms with mortgages until now, in some States, the mortgages exceed the value of the farms. But striking and saddening as is this exposition of the iniquity of the tariff tax, there is one that will strike the mind as clear and undoubted evidence that the depression of the agricultural interests comes from the tariff. Indeed this new evidence is State's evidence and convicts and confounds every Protectionist.

There is a paper called the "American Mail and Export Journal," which publishes several editions. One circulates in the United States; the others circulate abroad. The foreign edition contains a "foreign price list," to which the foreign reader of the advertisement is referred. The "foreign price list" is kept secretly from all American eyes. "Not a copy," says Mr. T. E. WILSON, an able and popular writer upon economic questions, "can be had in this country at any price." But at length a copy of this sacred "foreign price list" has been obtained. Mr. J. ALEXANDER LINDQUIST, of Cornell University, the Tariff Reform Club's expert, has been trying three months to obtain a copy, and just succeeded a few weeks ago, through the courtesy of a Spanish firm, in obtaining the "Spanish Supplement" for April. It is headed in large type: "Illustrated Current Price List of American Productions and Manufactures for Exportation." It contains forty-eight wide columns, and in a recent copy of the World Mr. WILSON gives a fac-simile of the cuts and prices, and by the side prints a copy of the American advertisement sent out to American customers.

There is no doubt about it. Protected mills have two selling prices, and they sell cheaper to foreigners than to Americans. One of them writes:

"Our prices to the domestic trade average about 10 per cent. more than to the export trade. We box and deliver in New York all our export goods. Domestic goods are quoted on cars here."

Another one says very frankly: "Our discounts to the home trade are for wholesale purchases. Our discounts to foreign trade are for retail purchases. We sell single machines at retail to the foreign purchaser at 10 per cent. less than our wholesale rates to the domestic buyer."

Nearly all our protected manufacturers advertise in foreign newspapers, and from their advertisements it can be seen that the foregoing statements are very conservative. They sell abroad retail at 25 to 40 per cent. discount on the wholesale prices charged in this country.

Two papers are published in New York city for circulation in foreign countries only. It is very difficult to get copies, but not impossible, and whoever will take the trouble to write to either one for a copy, will be told frankly that the reason why they are not sold in this country is "BECAUSE THE RETAIL PRICES QUOTED FOR EXPORT ARE CONSIDERABLY LOWER THAN LARGE DEALERS MUST PAY FOR THE SAME ARTICLES HERE AT WHOLESALE." These are the exact words which the editor of one of them used.

The Australasian and South American publishes the advertisements of our protected manufacturers and the "prices current" from Australia.

The American Mail and Export Journal publishes the foreign price list in a separate supplement, which can only be obtained from a foreign country, so carefully it is guarded.

The Engineering and Mining Journal publishes an American edition and an "Export Supplement" which is not sold in this country, but which can be obtained by any person writing for it. This "Spanish supplement," obtained by Mr. LINDQUIST, intended for circulation only in Spanish America, "gives away" the whole question of Protection and shows, beyond any dispute, that the tariff is a tax, and in the item of agricultural implements is a TAX ON THE FARMERS ONLY. Mr. WILSON gives the following parallel columns which show the difference in price of the SAME ARTICLE to American and foreign purchasers. These agricultural implements are made in America—their manufacture is protected by a heavy tariff tax, and yet the American farmer has to pay nearly double for the implements. The following is the showing:

	Spanish price.	American price.
Advance plough.....	\$9.00	\$18.00
Advance plough, No. 2.....	4.00	8.00
Ann Arbor cutter, No. 2.....	45.00	55.00
Ann Arbor cutter, No. 1.....	10.00	15.00
Clipper cutter.....	9.50	18.00
Lever cutter.....	4.25	8.00
Cultivator.....	22.00	30.00
Sweep.....	60.00	90.00

These advertisements all offer to sell at retail price on board at New York

at discounts ranging from 30 to 70 per cent. from the list price, which is lower than the dealer in them can buy while the farmer must pay the list price.

To the foreigner the protected mill-owner sells a seed-drill for \$6.30; a combined drill, rake and plough for \$9.30; a firely wheel-hoe and plough for \$3.50; a hand plough for \$1.75. The foreigner buys an Oneonta Clipper plough for \$9.80, but no American may.

For the Chieftan hay-tender the American pays \$58, the foreigner pays \$35.40 and in like proportion for all like things.

On ploughs of all kinds the discount to the foreign buyer is 30 per cent.

On the Nye Improved rake the discount to the foreign buyer is 25 per cent.

On all other horse-rakes, hay-tenders and potato-diggers, 40 per cent.

On garden rakes the discount to the foreign buyer is 70 and 5.

On cast-steel garden rakes it is 70 per cent.

And so on. These advertisements continue in this one paper for forty-two columns.

Every protected industry in the United States which four weeks ago was besieging the Committee on Ways and Means for more "protection" than it now has, is advertising to sell abroad, at retail, cheaper than it can sell at home, wholesale. Its "protection" is "protection to charge the American consumer a higher price than it charges the foreign consumer."

All the denials of the paid advocates of the protected mill-owners may utter will not avail against the simple foreign advertisements of the mill-owners themselves. It is not a question of taking any man's word. Each voter can easily prove it for himself by sending twenty-five cents to the Engineering and Mining Journal and asking for the export supplement, or by having a friend in some foreign country send him the foreign advertisements of these protected mill-owners. The former is the easier and quite as convincing.

There are forty-two wide columns of this reading in each issue, which should be "interesting if not important" to the Republican farmers who have voted steadily for twenty-five years in favor of "protection." These manufacturers in charging from 10 to 20 per cent. more to their countrymen than they charged to foreigners.

To get at the exact facts, the Tariff Reform Committee of the Reform Club of New York began last Autumn to gather from the protected firms their domestic discount sheets. By correspondence from foreign countries, through foreign merchants, the foreign discount sheets were obtained, although in some cases they were furnished directly and with the domestic discounts—the sender being cynically indifferent to any comment. The work of compiling and collating was intrusted to Mr. J. Alexander Lindquist, of Cornell University, one of the most painstaking and careful of tariff writers, and he has now on file, tabulated and arranged, many thousands of these discount sheets, covering every branch of protected manufactures and showing that in every industry the mill-owner can and does and is only too glad to compete in the foreign market, where he is not "protected," with the foreign mill-owner.

Here is a summary of his report of the home and foreign prices charged by the protected firms engaged in some of the protected metal manufactures. In every case the "foreign price" is RETAIL, for a single article (or package), free on board in New York City, while the domestic price is for large wholesale lots at factory, freight or express to be paid by the buyer:

Cultivators—Protected 45 per cent.		
	Price in home market.	Price to foreigners.
Wheel, hoe, cultivator rake and plough.....	\$11.00	\$8.40
All-steel plain cultivator, wheel.....	7.20	4.50

Rakes and Tenders—Protected 45 per cent.		
	Price in home market.	Price to foreigners.
Lake-leaver rakes.....	\$15.00	\$11.25
Potato digger.....	8.00	6.75

Ploughs—Protected—45 per cent.		
	Price in home market.	Price to foreigners.
Chilled, 9 inch cut.....	\$5.00	\$5.04
All steel 9 inch cut.....	8.40	7.56
Three-horse.....		
Chilled, jr.....	7.55	6.61
All-steel jr.....	14.60	12.60

Four-horse.....		
Two gang ploughs, all steel.....	\$38.80	\$32.92

These are the prices that the foreign farmer has to pay for one PLOUGH, and the prices which the American dealer in ploughs has to pay in large lots at the factory. The foreigner pays no more freight than the American dealer—sea freights are cheap. Farmers know the prices they have to pay the local dealers.

Shovels—Protected 45 Per Cent.

	PRICE IN HOME MARKET.	PRICE TO FOREIGNERS.
Shovels, cast steel, long handles, round point, No. 1, per doz.....	9.20	\$7.86
No. 3 per doz.....	9.80	8.37
Spades, cast steel, D handles, No. 2, per doz.....	9.20	7.86

These are the prices for home and export trade of the shovels manufactured by one of the most prominent members of the famous "Home Market Club," of Boston. Other manufacturers of shovels offer similar discounts. One firm in particular, whose advertisement has a very prominent place in the Australasian and South American, gives a discount on its list prices to the "home market" of from 15 to 25 per cent., while for the export markets its discount is 33 1/3 per cent. For export all goods are delivered "free on board" at Boston or New York.

Axes Protected 45 per Cent.

	Home Market.	To Foreigners.
1st quality, bronzed, per dozen.....	\$7.76	\$6.75
Beveled per dozen.....	8.24	7.20

Other qualities and sizes at similar prices. The above prices to the home trade are for spot cash for axes delivered on cars at the factory; for export the axes are delivered in New York.

Last month the axe manufacturers of the United States formed a "Trust," under the name of the "American Axe and Tool Company." The Trust was formed by the consolidation of fourteen of the largest manufacturing concerns in the country. Concerning it the Iron Age of March 27th, 1890, says: "The general feeling among the trade is that the axe makers have formed a very strong 'association,' and have complete control of the market, or so nearly so that the outside makers will have scarcely any appreciable effect on prices. It is found that scarcely any orders can be placed with outside manufacturers who are not under the control of the American Axe and Tool Company. The trade will do well to note the changed condition in this line of goods as regards the higher prices now ruling, and the strong probability of their maintenance for some time to come. On first quality goods an advance is now made of \$1.75 to \$2.25. A further advance is contemplated in the home market. There is no advance possible in the foreign market."

There is about the same difference as against the American buyer in hammers and wrenches; hatchets and sledges; anvils, vises and gaskets (the McKinley bill will raise the duty on anvils, and anvil manufacturers may be able to lower the price for export); sad-irons and fluting machines; bolts, augers and bits; lanterns and oil cans; fibre ware; pulleys and blocks; scales; rules, levels and planes; shears, screw drivers, awl and tool sets; nails and tacks; locks and rat-traps, and many other things the farmer must use, most of which is protected at 45 per cent.

Britannia and Plated Ware—Protected 35 per cent.

For what is called hollow-ware, such as tea sets, cake dishes, &c., listed at \$10.00, the home dealer pays \$5.40, but the buyer for the foreign market pays only \$4.61 for the same articles.

On knives, forks, spoons and other flat-ware listed at \$10.00, the price to the dealer in the "home market" is \$4.36; but a buyer for export, regardless of the quantity he may take, pays only \$3.73 for the same articles.

The largest manufacturers of these goods have consolidated their interests and in this way control prices as well as though a Trust had been formed. That the public generally may not become aware of this the goods are sold with the stamps of the old companies, as though no change had taken place.

Kitchen Holloware.

	Home Market.	To Foreigners.
Flat-bottom kettles.....	\$1.40	\$1.85
Round-bottom kettles.....	1.82	1.10
Spider, 8 in.....	.35	.27
Spider, 12 in.....	.91	.55
Griddle, 10 1/2 in.....	.56	.48

Similar favorable prices to the export trade are given on all other kinds of hollowware. The above are taken as samples only.

But, continues Mr. Wilson, space is worth something, and it is idle to print more. For every item here quoted, or that remains to be quoted, the price-lists are on file, and these prices to American and foreign consumers are the prices certified as correct over the signatures of the protected firms charging them.

There is no guess work in the foregoing figures. They cannot be impeached by any Republican editor or advocate of the continuance of Protection who has any chance to lose.

To the blind, the deaf and the idiotic, who cannot or will not look and listen, these figures will have no meaning, but to the men of sense, who have not surrendered themselves into party slavery, they will have much. They can no longer believe the lies who are hired by the mill-owners to tell them that they need this "protection" and must have it or they must close their mills.

All the Republican farmers of the United States are not blind and deaf. Some can see the truth, though many willfully shut their eyes and refuse to look or listen.

The Pan-American Congress was in itself an official declaration that the "protection" abroad, that he can fight his way even in foreign countries where he must "compete" with foreign manufacturers protected by their own governments from his competition—as the loose thinker will say.

But no Government can protect its citizens from "foreign competition." There can be no "foreign competition" in any country. All competition must be domestic. The people of each country are competing with one another inside of that country to supply their own wants. They can get nothing except as a product of their own labor, and while they compete with one another they can not compete with any one outside of their own country.

Do we send a plough to Brazil unless some one in Brazil has earned it by his labor? Can anything be imported into Brazil that is not the product of Brazilian labor? The Brazilian may exchange rubber for the plough, but does the exchange deprive him of the product of his labor? Does it matter whether his storehouse holds the plough or holds the rubber?—Whatever it may be—the product of his labor? Can anything be imported into Brazil be the product of American labor unless we give it to the Brazilian?

In the harbor of New York a "lighter" loaded with grain lies beside an ocean

steamship. That grain has come from an Illinois farm, and is the property of an Illinois farmer.

In Harve a lighter loaded with silk lies alongside an ocean steamship. The silk has come from a French mill, and is the property of a French mill-owner.

The Illinois farmer and the French mill-owner propose, for mutual profit—to exchange the products.

The Republican farmers of this country say it shall not be permitted, unless the Illinois farmer pays a fine of 50 per cent. on the total value of the exchange. Are they crazy?

Suppose the exchange has been made. The corn is now in France and the silk here. The Illinois farmer has silk in his storehouse instead of corn; the French mill-owner has corn in his storehouse instead of silk. The product of American labor has been changed into silk; of French labor into corn. American labor has profited; so has French labor.

Will the Republican farmers believe the editor of the New York Tribune or Mr. McKinley when he tells them that the silk is not now the product of American labor on the Illinois farm? Will they believe him when he adds that "this silk is the product of European paper labor and by permitting it to enter our ports we have deprived the country of so much wealth?" Can they not see that both are the attorneys for the silk mill owners, paid to deliberately misrepresent the facts, and that they are trying to "bunco" the farmer—to steer him to the den where he will be stripped of the foreign surplus he now sells abroad? If they cannot they must indeed be blind. It is plain to every man of sense that by permitting the silk to enter our ports the Paterson mill-owners lose the profit and the American farmer gains it, and that the only light is between the farmer and the mill-owner for the home trade now supplied by the farmer through exchange of farm product.

Particularly speaking, all our imports are made by our farmers. Every dollar's worth that enters our ports in competition with a protected mill-owner comes here as the product of surplus labor on our farms, and is the only product of value that labor can have. Without the exchange 2,000,000 farmers must go to the poor-house, for they cannot afford to till the soil unless they may sell their product abroad.

The mill-owners, banded together to rob their countrymen, have bought from Congress legal "protection to rob their countrymen" and have hired the Republican leaders and the Republican newspapers to throw dust in the eyes of the farmers who compete with them. The mill-owners pour out money like water to buy Republican elections, and when they fail to respond with enough the "fat is fried out of them." To get still more of that money for the election of 1890 and 1892 the farmers of this country are to be absolutely despoiled of their foreign exchange market. Their crops are to be limited to what we can consume in this country. The farm surplus must not be burned—for no farmer shall be permitted to exchange what he cannot use and his countrymen cannot use for something they both need, the Republican party leaders and newspapers unite in declaring. If the farmers over-produce, they add, then they are criminals and they deserve the misfortune that comes from it. Only a mill-owner may lawfully over-produce and sell abroad, and to help him we will make the farmer pay enough taxes into the Federal Treasury to enable the mill-owner to have free transportation to foreign countries for the goods he now sells cheaper to foreigners than to his own countrymen. But the farmer shall not export.

THE SILVER BILL.

The Obiter Dictum of a "Heavy" English Writer on the Subject.

(By United Press.)

LONDON, July 22.—The sudden rise in the price of silver has caused all the financial writers on the London press to sharpen their pencils and put their deeper thinking caps on in the hope of enlightening the world as to the cause and effect of this alteration in the ratio between the two precious metals. The expert of the Morning Post, who enjoys the distinction of being perhaps the "heaviest" writer on the subject, pronounces the obiter dictum, that the fluctuation of prices is but a passing cloud; that the effect of the American silver bill will be wholly transitory and that there will be very little of the effect even while it lasts.

Dressing Fatality.

(Greensboro Workman.)

A dispatch addressed to Mr. R. L. Vernon, of this place, was received yesterday, conveying the sad news that Mr. Willie Pepper, son of Rev. Mr. Pepper of High Point, and a brother of Mrs. H. L. Fry, of this city, had been shot and killed on Saturday at Oakland, Tenn.

A Terrific Hurricane.

(By United Press.)

St. PETERSBURG, July 22.—The town of Slonim has been partly wrecked by a hurricane. A number of people were buried in the ruins. Nineteen bodies have been recovered.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

(By United Press.)

We quite closed out a large line of China silks at 75 cents per yard. This success encourages us to make a break in the \$1.00 and \$1.25 lines and now we pile these out and make prices in plain figures 62 1/2 and 75c per yard. Send for samples if out of town. This is the bargain of the season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

GOVERNOR GORDON.

IS IN HEARTY ACCORD WITH THE CONSTITUTION'S PROPOSED BOYCOTT.

He Denounces the Force Bill—It is Mad Policy—Legislation Which "Has no Possible Justification—No Rational Excuse."

(By United Press.)

New York, July 22nd.—The Herald this morning publishes a dispatch from Governor Gordon, of Georgia, in which the Governor states that he is in entire accord with the spirit, tone and practical suggestions of the Atlanta Constitution as to the use of the boycott as a means of self-preservation and commercial independence, if the useless and infamous force bill becomes a law. Moreover, the Governor says, that spirit will possess and control approximately every white man, woman and child in the Southern States. The Governor says that ever since the bill passed the House, he has hoped that some of the Republican Senators would be found patriotic enough, broad and brave enough to prefer the well-being of the country to party ascendancy. But if this hope is not realized, and the force bill becomes a law, he will use whatever influence he may possess to arouse the Southern people to the necessity of looking only to their exhaustless resources.

"We will," he says, "welcome to our section all of our countrymen of the North who may wish to live among us, and we will still protect all their investments and rights of property by impartial laws and honest courts; but we shall counsel a return to the old system of the election of representatives by a general ticket if needs be, or a resort to any lawful, peaceful means in order to protect the right of choosing representatives and to resist the wrong of having them chosen for us by Federal supervisors."

The Governor concludes his letter as follows: "We will still endeavor to keep peace and promote good will between the races, and sincerely hope that the Southern negroes will not destroy their own prosperity by consorting with those whose mad policy threatens the well-being of both races. We shall still hope that after these years of apparent reconciliation, of restored confidence, we shall not see the whole current of national sentiment turned backward and downward by sectional legislation, which has no possible justification nor rational excuse."

VANCE ENDORSED.

Iredell County Convention Nominates a Strong Legislative Ticket—Instructed for Congressmen—Instructed for Merrimon, Clark, Armfield and Long.

(Special to STATE CHRONICLE.)

STATESVILLE, N. C., July 22.—The convention went sixty-one for Henderson, forty-seven for Leazer for Congress. W. D. Turner was re-nominated for the Senate; J. B. Holman and T. J. Williams were nominated for the House and instructed for Zebulon B. Vance for reelection to the United States Senate.

The delegates to the State Convention were instructed for A. S. Merrimon for Chief Justice, and Walter Clark for Associate Justice, and those to the Judicial Convention were instructed for R. F. Armfield for Judge and B. F. Long for Solicitor.

J. P. CALDWELL.

[The CHRONICLE rejoices in the re-nomination of W. D. TURNER, Esq., for the Senate and Mr. J. B. HOLMAN for the House. They have been in the legislative harness a long time, and no county ever had better or more efficient representatives. There was no able lawyer in the last Senate than Mr. TURNER, and as chairman of the Finance Committee Mr. HOLMAN saved thousands of dollars to the State by his wisdom and his nerve. For years Iredell, in the persons of MESSRS. LEAZER, HOLMAN and TURNER, has had the best representation of any county in the State.]

Mr. T. J. WILLIAMS, the other nominee for the House, is a well read and successful farmer and miller and resides near Mooresville. He has been a county commissioner—is thirty-seven years old—and has been President of the county Alliance in Iredell for two years. He enjoys the confidence of his people in a marked degree.—EDITOR CHRONICLE.]

Fire in Oxford.

(Special to the STATE CHRONICLE.)

OXFORD, N. C., July 22.—Mr. J. F. White's kitchen was burned last night. Dwelling came near going. Thought it was set on fire. A good, well-organized fire company is needed here.

John Young will be tried this term of court (Judge MacRae presiding) upon the charge of killing Dick Landis.

Small Pox Raging in Mexico.

(By United Press.)

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 22.—Small pox is epidemic along the Mexican side of the border. At Piedras Negras, 25 per cent. of the population has been affected, and the percentage of fatalities has been very high. In New Laredo there have been upwards of 200 people stricken with the disease. The Mexicans have taken no precautions against its spread and in many of their smaller towns it is raging unchecked.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Original Package Bill Goes Through the House—The Bankruptcy Bill Gets Lively.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Senate disposed of one half of the Indian appropriation bill, passed two important House bills and at 3:30 adjourned till tomorrow.

House.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The House began voting on the "original package" bill as soon as the reading of the journal had been concluded. The first vote was on Mr. Adams' substitute defining original packages, which was rejected—yeas 33, nays 115.

The House then took a vote on the House substitute for the Senate bill, which provides that whenever any article of commerce is imported into any State from any other State, territory or foreign nation and there held or offered for sale, it shall be subject to the laws of that State, provided that no discrimination shall be made by any State in favor of the citizens of that State against the citizens of any other State; nor shall the transportation of commerce through any State be obstructed except in the necessary enforcement of the health laws of that State.

The substitute was adopted—113 to 97. The Senate bill as amended was passed—yeas 176; nays 38.

The bankruptcy bill was then taken up and debated at length. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, opened the debate with a speech in favor of the bill. He thought that the "voluntary bankruptcy bill" framed by the minority was favorable to creditors only and was not mutual.

Mr. Wallace, of New York, thought the bill was framed in the interest of business integrity and commercial fair-dealing.

Mr. Culberson, of Texas, thought the bill did not differ materially from the Lowell bill of a former Congress, or from the act of 1867, against which public sentiment became so strong that it was repealed. He said that no bill had been so industriously lobbied as this. It might be that the convention which endorsed the bill thought it necessary to provide a wrecking train to pick up the fortunes which would be scattered all over the country when the tariff bill, the silver bill and the election bill was enforced.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, said that he supposed the bill would be passed because the Speaker had ordered it passed; but that it bristled with assaults on the people just as the election bill did.

Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey, said that as a member of the judiciary committee, he wanted to say that he did not know to-day whether the speaker was in favor of the measure or not.

Mr. Kelley, of Kansas, criticised the provisions of the bill which permitted only lawyers to become referees.

Mr. Buchanan said the referees had judicial functions to perform.

Mr. Cates, of Alabama, admitted that the bill was carefully constructed, but he opposed it. The act of 1867 had been so completely maladministered in the South that the word "bankruptcy" had become a stench in the nostrils of every man in that section.

Pending further debate, the House, at 4:50 p. m., adjourned.

COL. FOLK AT ASHEVILLE.

A Bold, Eloquent Speech to a Large Gathering of People.

(Special to STATE CHRONICLE.)

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 22.—Col. Polk made a powerful speech in Asheville today. He stopped for a day's rest. At the ringing of the bell the court house was filled with farmers, mechanics and business men. Col. Polk was introduced by Gen. Vance, and for two hours a more attentive audience was never seen.

After speaking of the grand ovations given him in the west, he spoke faithfully and truthfully of the oppressed condition of agriculture, and gave the causes and the remedy. He discussed the sub-treasury bill to the entire satisfaction of all. He is bold, earnest, eloquent, and carried the crowd with him at his will. In the language of Dr. J. L. Curry (who was present and enjoyed the speech exceedingly), "it was a very able effort." Buncombe Alliance men are proud of their leader.

THE TIOGA DISASTER.

The Coroner's Jury Hold the Officers Responsible for the Life of Twenty People.

(By United Press.)

CHICAGO, July 22.—The coroner's jury investigating the Tioga explosion rendered a verdict this afternoon recommending that J. C. Bright, of Buffalo, president of the Genesee Oil Company; W. H. Bright, of Philadelphia, vice-president, and Alonzo F. Belford, of this city, secretary and treasurer of the company, be held for the murder of the twenty-four victims of the Tioga, on the ground that they willfully violated the law, and in so doing caused the death of the men.

A Beautiful Girl's Suicide.

(By United Press.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 22.—Mattie, aged 18 years, daughter of the late Mark Wilson, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at her home in Steel Creek township, this county, while the family were at church. Despondency caused by ill health is the cause given for the act. She shot herself through the heart and died instantly. She was highly educated and noted for her beauty.